DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1865. { NUMBER 14.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neat as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

For the Confederate.

Danger and Duty.

No rational man will deny that the present is a dark period in our history. A crisis, confessedly alarming, is upon us, which we must face manfully. There is a deep feeling pervading the public mind that *something* must be quickly done to avert subjugation. The great public hearts throbs painfully — Treason and disloyalty are becoming bold — Here, on the street corner, there, on the railway car, a squad of fearful men are discussing seriously the propriety of reconstruction. These are alarming facts, and we are in danger of committing national suicide. We are very much in the condition of our army after the memorable battle of Gettysburg. Had we held our position there twelve hours longer, we should have been masters of the situation. The country well remembers that Gen. Meade had commenced retreating six hours before Gen. Lee retired a regiment — Why should there be so much of despondency and gloom with us now? Why this distraction and dissension? Why this display of moral cowardice? This is a time to test our courage—why not prove heroes? If we will hold out a little longer, if we shall be true to ourselves, we have nothing to fear.

The passage of the resolution introduced by Mr. Miles, of S. C., in Congress, would do more to secure our national salvation than the addition of many thousands of recruits to our armies. All true men should support the government in putting a stop, *viel armis*, it needs be, to public or private expression of sentiments which give "aid and comfort to the enemy," and have a tendency to break up that unity of spirit among the people and in the army which is an absolute necessity to the preservation of our cause. None but traitors or cowards would do or say anything to distract the public or demoralize the military mind. *Such* men should have no rights; certainly, not *the* right to express so-called *peace* sentiments which may ultimately cause national degradation.

It would seem that the people are forgetting the striking sentiments so eloquently expressed by Governor Vance, in his Wilkesboro' speech. "Some States are looking towards action which will disgrace them through all time, and cause the ruin of all. Thank God! all are not lost to reason and honor. Look, for instance, at noble, self-sacrificing Virginia! Illustrious "Old Dominion!" Splendid example of suffering heroism! What a record in history is hers! After begging the Washington despotism for peace, after making every honorable effort to save the Union around which clustered so many hallowed memories, and whose history was so closely associated with her own, when neither the pressure of Northern fanaticism, nor the reckless, almost scornful fingers of the Gulf States could beckon her away from the course which she was conscientiously pursuing, yet when she clearly saw that the path of duty led across the fearful gulf of disunion, though it led through long suffering, heart-crushing, life-destroying years of desolation and of blood, see how calmly, how quietly, *tearfully* and yet bravely, and with defiance on her brow, she unsheathed her sword, and with majestic, queen-like mien, prepared to tread that path. How well she has acted her part, an astonished, admiring world knows — Never for one moment has she faltered or looked back. Although her sufferings and sacrifices have been great; though the bones of her fallen sons are bleaching on a hundred battle fields, though the foot of the tyrant has pressed almost every portion of her soil, and his track is marked with desolation, though her "once brilliant fields are now gloomy with graves," though tears and sorrow sit by every hearth-stone, though terribly wounded and bleeding at every pore, she bravely, unshrinkingly perseveres in that course which the finger of God has pointed out. Struggling conscientiously for the great principle of constitutional liberty, battling for the sacred right of religious freedom, she *will not* yield.— And though the times again grow gloomy, though very dark clouds are gathering in the political horizon, though other States are beginning to show signs of trepidation and fear, the proud old mother State remains firm and true, and no one can doubt, if go down she must, beneath the tyrant's flood, she will sink beneath the waves honorably, gloriously, with every color flying at the mast head.

Shall the old North State not continue to support her elder sister in the performance of that duty which honor, self-respect demand, and which has given her in history a character so grand? Shall the fame which her sons have won on Virginia's battle fields lose any of its splendor? Shall her children be made to feel the blush of shame mantling their cheeks? Shall they ever feel it a duty to point their battle-stained bayonets, at her breast? Must they accept peace without independence? It must not be. Something must be done to stop this disaffection, which though only a spark now, may kindle to a flame. The *spark* should be extinguished. The people should not, because *weary* of the war, allow their feelings to overcome right principles. *Reconstruction on any terms is subjugation.* The honest man who talks about it, is dreaming—is deluded. The artful politician who looks to it, is actuated by selfish motives, and is alone looking to the benefits which disloyalty would reap in the "glorious," reconstructed "Union."

Dangerous sentiments are being whispered into the ears of the weak minded. Let the people mark them well. Let everything be done to encourage those noble patriots and heroes who tremble (but not with fear) in the cold trenches around Petersburg. None from that army desire a *reconstruction* peace, where all honor would be lost. Let them see unity restored, and they will be inspired with fresh courage, and with renewed ardor, will (if possible) strike still grander blows for freedom. They know what their rights are, and will dare to maintain them. Their sufferings and sacrifices have been very great, but there are thousands of true men among them who would willingly die, sooner than have such a *peace* as we should find in the Union. They are not yet willing to see the property of the whole South confiscated, *en masse*, to pay the war debt and to appease the demands of the avaricious Yankee soldiery—not ready to see a negro garrison, in the blue uniform, in every town, at every court house or cross roads—not ready *themselves* to put on blue coats and march to Mexico and Canada, to enforce the Monroe doctrine against the resisting French and English—not ready to see their mothers and wives reduced to the necessity of washing clothes for Yankee mistresses —not ready to have their loved sisters performing the duties of chambermaids for Yankee school-girls. In one word, the army is not ready for subjugation, *no matter by what name* peace men may call it.

With one or two hundred thousand negro troops in the field, all is well. It is a grand mistake to imagine that this would produce disaffection in the army. The true soldier is ready, if needs be, for the establishment of independence, not only to see the negro put in the army, but to work with him, fight by his side, mess with him, do anything, everything, to avert a doom worse than death.— Everybody wants peace. The soldiers are fighting for it; their loved ones are praying for it. If *all the means* at our command are made use of, it will not be long ere a just and merciful God will speak to the troubled waters now surging around us, "Be still," and then Peace, gentle, happy, *honorable* Peace will spread her golden wings over our "Sunny South," and we shall have an *independent* country, of which we may well be proud, and of whose transcendent heroism future generations, the world over, will delight to read, till Time's last echo shall have ceased to sound.

FELTON,
9TH V. C.

It has been said that war has produced an increase of profanity and the other attendant vices. This is untrue. War serves only to unmask character; it does not materially change it. The man who is a profane swearer, or a drunkard or a thief or *roue* now, possessed these traits before; the present unsettled state of society is only the occasion for their display. The soldier who steals his comrade's haversack now, had it in his heart to steal before he became a soldier—he was restrained only by public sentiment or the fear of punishment, or deterred from the execution of his designs by the absence of a good opportunity.

The man who demeans himself disrespectfully before unprotected ladies now, would have done so before the war but for the fear of corporal punishment at the hands of some male relative; the disturber of public worship when civil law is a nullity, was restrained aforetime only by a wholesome dread of statutes made and provided for the punishment of the disorderly and refractory.

The man who steals, embezzles, or otherwise appropriates government money or property, would steal his neighbor's horse, or his ox, or his swine, or his purse, could he do so with as little fear of detection and punishment.

The official who makes seizures of private property upon a false pretense, that he is so authorized by the Government, would be a highway robber but for a wholesome dread of punishment.

The officer who is abusive and cruel, or unnecessarily severe now, was a hector before the war,—he was only restrained by civil law.

The woman who is imprudent and immodest now, had it in her heart to be so before the war.

The man who makes a false return of tithes now would have acted as did Annanias and Sapphira, had he lived eighteen hundred years ago, and been similarly situated.—*Columbus Sun.*

HOSPITAL PURCHASING AGENTS

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,
Raleigh, Jan. 14, 1865

The following named men have been appointed AGENTS for purchasing Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys and other Provisions for the use of Hospitals in this State—excepting the following named articles, which are not to be purchased by them, viz: Bacon, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Wheat, Flour, Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Beans, Rice, Sugar, Whiskey, Apple or Peach Brandy, in the counties designated:

Private P. M. ROBERTS, Co. G, 18th N. C. Regiment, in Cleaveland, Rutherford and Lincoln.
Private WM. LAWING, Co. H, 52d N. C. Reg't, in Lincoln.
Private M. F. HULL Co. A, 18th N. C. Reg't, in Lincoln, Catawba, Cleaveland, Gaston, Rutherford and Burke.
Private W. D. L. MOODY, Co I, 37th N. C. Regiment, in Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Catawba, Cabarrus and Union.
Private RUFUS WILLIAMS, Co. K, 56th N. C. Regiment, in Iredell, Rowan, Mecklenburg, Gaston and Catawba.
Private J. W. LINNEY, Co. G, 38th N. C. Regiment, in Iredell, Catawba, Caldwell, Alexander and Surry.
Private WM. M. EUDY, — —, in Cabarrus, Union and Stanly.
Private E. H. POWELL, ——— in Iredell, Davie, Wilkes and Rowan.
Private W. W. MARKLAND, N. C. Conscript, Forsyth, Davidson, Guilford, Yadkin, Rowan and Iredell.
Private J. L. MAY, ——, in Davidson.
Private A. D. GILLIAM, Co. K, 47th N. C. Regiment, in Alamance, Guilford, Davidson and Forsythe.
Private W. P. COVINGTON, Co. A, 43rd N. C. Regiment in Anson.
Private JNO. W. HALL, Co. D, 56th N. C. Regiment, in Orange, Person and Caswell.
Private W. H. BECKWITH, Conscript, in Wake, Chatham, Harnett and Orange.
Private J. W. CREECH, Co. C, 5th N. C. Regiment, in Johnston, Harnett, Moore and Sampson.
Corporal C. A. NUTALL, Invalid Corps, in Granville and Franklin.
Private D. L. BULLOCK, N. C. Conscript, in Granville, Franklin, Warren and Orange.
Private J. L. BRITT, Conscript, in Wake, Harnett, Greene, Lenoir and Duplin.
Private A. H. VINSON, — —, in Johnston and Nash.
Private P. S. SUGG, — —, in Wilson, Edgecombe and Pitt.
Private L. A. WILLIAMS, — —, in Edgecombe and Halifax.
Private WM. WARREN, Conscript, in Edgecombe Halifax, Martin and Pitt.

"All persons claiming to be such Agents, and who cannot show written authority, will be subject to arrest as imposters."

Provost Marshals, Enrolling Officers, Militia Officers and Magistrates are requested to arrest as impostors, all persons claiming to be Agents for the Hospitals in this State, who have not written authority approved by me.

P. E. HINES, Surgeon,
jan 16-d6t Medical Director.

☞ Charlotte Bulletin copy one week and send bill to the Medical Director's office.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

The next session will begin at Mebanesville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making *good soldiers* as well as good scholars.

Address. COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
nov. 21-40t. Oaks, N. C.

NEGROES AT AUCTION!!

ON TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at our Sales Rooms, we will sell

TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES,
Men and Women, Boys and Girls, Cooks, House Servants, Farm Hands, &c.

ALSO

Some families, Women with their Children.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
jan 12-dtd W. F. ASKEW & CO.

12 VALUABLE NEGROES AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, January 19th, in front of our sales room, we will sell the following negroes:

One Man 19 years old.
One Woman 34 years old, a No. 1 seamstress, washer, ironer and weaver.
Two Girls, 15 years old, with infants.
One " 12 " "
One " 10 " "
One " 13 " "
One Boy, 13 " "
One " 11 " "
One " 10 " "

These Negroes are all sound and healthy, and sold for no fault.
Several men will be added to the sale.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
jan 7 dtd Auctioneers.

D. C. MURRAY. J. A. MOORE. J. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

GENERAL

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C

Having regularly commenced business, solicit consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES.

C. Dewey, Cash., W. H. Jones, Cash., Raleigh.
Messrs. Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J. H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D. A. Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville.
James E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Branch, Morton & Co., Richmond, Va.
jan 12-dtf

A RARE CHANCE.

AT

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH INST., I shall sell, WITHOUT RESERVE, to the highest bidder, for cash, in Confederate money, my residence, with all the grounds and conveniences thereto attached, in the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, M, on the premises. Address Dr. R. Hooker. R. HOOKER.
jan 11-dtds

☞ Wilmington Journal, Chronicle & Sentinel, (Augusta, Ga,) Charleston Mercury, Richmond Examiner copy till day of sale and forward accounts to this office.

HEAD'QRS, CAMP INSTRUCTION,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1865,

IN accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, of March 6th, 1863, the owner of the following slave, re-captured in East Tennessee, will call at this Camp and prove his claim to said slave, as required by act of Congress:

EMANUEL,

Age 23 years, dark eyes, black hair, brown complexion, 5 feet, 4½ inches high; said to be the property of a Mr. —— Montgomery, of Blount County, Tennessee.

By order of WRIGHT HUSKE,
Lieut. and Actiug Comd't Camp.
C. H. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va.; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

COMMODIOUS HOUSE TO RENT.

A large building at Ridgeway Depot, containing eight rooms, two acres of ground for a Garden, Horse Lot and Stables. Also, a convenient Store-House, Blacksmith Shop, and Coach-Maker's Shop. This property is situated immediately at the Depot, and can be seen and rented of Mrs. Mary Collins, at Ridgeway.
jan 9-d6t WM. F. COLLINS.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO

W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.; Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9 dtf

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

The next Session of this School will commence the 1st day of February. The members of the Senior Class are requested to return on Monday, the 16th instant.

A competent drill-master will take charge of the Military Department.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.
Oxford, N. C., Jan. 10, 1865.—c7t*

J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY.

The Forty-Seventh Session will commence on the 1ts of February, 1865.

All students required to drill.

For particulars, address the Principal.

J. M. LOVEJOY.
Raleigh, Jan. 10th, 1865.—d6t
*** Progress copy one week.

OFFICE PIEDMONT RAILROAD CO.,
Danville, Va. Dec. 14, 1864.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Piedmont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Danville, on Wednesday, January eighteenth, 1865, at twelve o'clock M.

W. HENRY WHITE,
de 17-dtI8tbj Auditor.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT to teach the English branches, Music and French, wishes a situation.

Address, stating terms WM. P. WALKER,
Hicksford, Va.
jan 3-15t

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

FOR SALE.

5000 Lbs good BROOM CORN, and the Machines to make the Brooms with.

JNO. R. MOORE,
jan 13-d6t Gaston, N. C.

TEACHER WANTED.

I want a Teacher for a small school of good boys. He must be exempt from military service, of good moral character and qualified to teach the English and Latin languages.

JOHN R. MOORE,
jan 14 d10t Gaston N. C.

AUCTION SALES.

ON JANUARY 18TH, 1865.

1 Boy 17 years old.
1 " 19 " "
1 " 25 " "
1 " 18 " "
1 Girl 16 " "
1 " 18 " "
1 " 14 " "
1 Woman and Child.
1 " 27 years old, good Cook, Washer and Ironer.

The above Negroes are sold for no fault, all No. 1. They can be seen any day previous to day of sale.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
jan 10-2t-tues-ths Aucts. & Com. Merchants.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

The next Term will commence Feb. 1st, 1865, and continue twenty weeks.

The charge for board will be fifty dollars, payable in provisions, or in cotton cloth, or cotton yarns, at the prices of 1860, or at their present specie valuation.

Tuition, payable in currency, in advance.—English, $125; French, $50; Music, 150; private Singing Lessons, $150; Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, $50; Latin, $40.

For a Circular apply to the Rector.

jan 14-d1t ALBERT SMEDES.

Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal copy one time and send bills to this office.

$25 REWARD,

For a YELLOW BANDANA HANDKERCHIEF, lost between my home and office.

jan 11-2t THOS. BRANCH.

WANT TO BUY,

TWO BOYS and ONE GIRL, between the age of fourteen and sixteen, all strictly likely and active in body and mind. Cotton, Bacon, or Salted Pork will be given in payment if preferred.

Address, A. D. F.
13 o7t* Marlboro', N. C.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The next Session of this Institution will begin on Saturday, the 14th of January. The corps of Instructors is full, and ample opportunities for improvement will be offered in all the departments.

DAVID L. SWAIN,
jan 10-d4t President.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the "Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Company," will be held at the Exchange Hotel, in this city, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at three o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organizing under the Charter granted by the recent session of the Legislature. Stockholders who cannot attend in person, are earnestly requested to be represented by proxy.

By order of the President:
jan 7 tjan24 W. E. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

WANTED.

TWENTY-FIVE BALES OF RAW COTTON, to be returned at the end of the war, or its value in gold at that time paid, if preferred. Satisfactory security given. For further particulars apply to TUCKER & ANDREWS,
jan 9 d2taw2w Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

A furnished or unfurnished Room. For one that will suit, a liberal price will be paid. Best of reference given. Address, "B."
jan 14-d2t Conservative Office.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION

business, in the store formerly occupied by Sam'l H. Young,

They promise to attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
SAMUEL H. YOUNG,
jan 7-d6t A. J. PARTIN.
*** Conservative, Progress and Standard copy one week.

THE HILLSBORO' RECORDER

ESTABLISHMENT

FOR SALE.

In consequence of failing health, the Proprietor of the Hillsborough Recorder has been induced to offer the establishment for sale. He will therefore receive proposals from any one disposed to purchase, until the first day of February next. The Recorder has been nearly forty-five years in existence, has a respectable list of subscribers, which may be considerably increased by an enterprising editor. It has a fair share of job work and advertising custom. If not disposed of by the first of February, other arrangements will be made for a continuance of the establishment. d1feb1

TAX IN KIND.

The Assessors for Wake county will be in Raleigh from the 2d of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas beans, ground peas, &c. We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhood. Those who have not listed their wheat, oats, rye, hay, and wool, can also list at the above time.

F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY, } Assessor,
jan 4-dtd

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

OFFICIAL.

POST Q. M. OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Salisbury, Dec. 17, 1864.

SAWYER WANTED.

A competent Sawyer is wanted to take charge of a Steam Saw Mill, situated on the Western N. C. Railroad. A good machinist, fully able to take charge of a large mill running exclusively for the Government, can hear of a good situation, if exempt or can be detailed, by applying to

JAS. M. GOODMAN,
dec 20-d1m Capt. & Post Q. M.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 17, 1864.

NEGROES WANTED.

THIS Department wishes to hire for the ensuing year:

(4) Four Blacksmiths,
(6) Six Carpenters,
(2) Two Wheelwrights,
(70) Seventy Wood Cutters and Laborers,

for which will be paid a liberal price.

They will be well fed and supplied with good clothing. Those having able bodied negro men to hire, may find it to their advantage to address

JAS. M GOODMAN,
dec 20-d1m Capt. & Post Q. M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND, November 28. 1865.

THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January first, 1866.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13 taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1864.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes," holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at foot—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Register of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va.
Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mobile.
Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N. Carolina.
Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S. Carolina.
Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia
Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.
Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marshall, Texas.
dec 6 3taw2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28, 1864

NOTICE is hereby given to holders and owners of certificates of Stock and Coupon Bonds issued under the act of August 19, 1861, redeemable after the first day of January, 1865, to present the same for payment on the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, or at any time thereafter, to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, one of the Assistant Treasurers of the Confederate States, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of said agents for the purpose of redeeming such stock and coupon bonds. No interest will be allowed on such stock and coupon bonds after January first, 1865.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13-taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!

WANTED A QUANTITY OF BEEF AND Hog bladders. Will pay twenty-five cents each for them.

They may be delivered, green or inflated and dried, to A. McLaclin, Goldsboro': A. Miller, Clayton, or to H. J. B. Clark, at Graham, N. C.
dec. 30-d12t

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE

for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

dec 19 dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

STOLEN,

From my stable, on the night of the 3rd inst., my

LIGHT SORREL MARE,

5 years old next Spring, medium size, and in good order. She has a star in her face, both hind legs white to her knees, left hip perceptibly lower than the right. Any information given to the subscriber at Cary P. O., Wake county, N. C., will be thankfully received and rewarded by the subscriber, a soldier's wife.

MRS. KEZIAH OLIVE.
jan 5-eodtjan20*

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
REV. C. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For three months.....$ 5
For six months.....10
For one year.....20

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C.
nov 1-d2t

$500 REWARD.

My man JOHN, well known here as one of the best Boot and Shoe Makers in the State, has absconded. He is 37 years old, black, of slender frame, good features, 5 feet 8, and weighs about 135. He was raised by me and has a wife and children here, and has never been 15 miles from the city.

I had hired him, with his *entire approbation*, to a gentleman in the country, and supposed that he was in his possession from the first of the year and only learned on yesterday that he had not been there.

If not skulking about, he has probably escaped by Railroad, under the protection of a white man.

I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me.

CHAS: MANLY.
Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1865.—d8t

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, $12.50; No. I, $7.50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which most the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4w Superintendent

$50,000 RANDOLPH COUNTY BONDS.

By virtue of an order made at November Term, 1864, of Randolph County Court, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door in Ashboro', on the 7th day of February, 1865,

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

in Coupon Bonds of said County. The said Bonds to run for ten years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in such currency as will be received in the payment of public taxes.

This second of January, 1865.

J. M. WORTH,
jan 5-d30t County Commissioner.

$1,000 REWARD.

STOLEN,

FROM my Office, on the night of the 18th November, ult., my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS—settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.

I will give One Thousand Dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.

dec 9-tf CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track-laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS,

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24 w&dtf Superintendent

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

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oct 27 dtf REV. A. R. RAVEN.

NOTICE.

W. H. CROW, Agent for the Neuse Paper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for Rags and Damaged Cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by General Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.
dec 21-d1m.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON the 20th of January inst., on the premises four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.

JNO. C. McCOWN,
jan 2-16t Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.
Conservative and Progress copy till day of sale and send bill to this office.

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

Fort Fisher Taken.

Just before putting yesterday morning's paper to press, we were informed that official advices had just been received, stating that after a furious bombarding of Fort Fisher, the enemy attempted its capture by assault, but had been repulsed; and that there was no cause for alarm as to its safety. We retired to rest content in the belief that we shou'd still be able to hold the Fort, and that the enemy would be again thwarted in his efforts to capture it. But we were astounded to learn, the first thing yesterday morning, that at 1 o'clock the night before, the enemy had again assaulted the Fort and succeeded in capturing it. This was the substance of the report in circulation. We did not learn anything more definite, but shall doubtless receive something more satisfactory before going to press to-night.

If it indeed prove true that this disaster has befallen us, there can be no doubt that it is a most serious and damaging blow. But instead of depressing our people, it should have the contrary effect. It should arouse every energy, power and resource in the State to meet the enemy and resist his advance upon our soil. The capture of Fort Fisher does not necessarily involve the fall of Wilmington. We have strong defences below the city, and with these well-manned and resolutely defended, Wilmington may be saved. This will depend to a great extent upon the aid that the people not in the army shall give our soldiery in the entrenchments around Wilmington. If they possess the spirit commensurate with the emergency, North Carolina will not be conquered or overrun.

It is true of us, as a Charleston cotemporary remarks of that beleaguered city, we are grievously tried. The enemy has accomplished purposes at whose announcement we laughed derisively. Schemes we and others better informed than we and far better able to judge rightly, deemed impossible of execution, have been crowned with success. He presses us on every side. The war cloud hangs black and heavy over our homes. We are menaced with the same woes under which others have been called to groan and bleed. But it does not become us to sit down and bemoan disasters and prospective evils with childish tears. Despondency at such a time as this is cowardice. We deserve no praise for valorous words and resolute spirits when the sun of prosperity was shining gloriously on our cause from a cloudless sky, nor yet when other sections at a distance were devastated by the merciless foe. Then it was easy and pleasant to utter words of cheer and sentiments of high heroic courage. It is commendable if we thus speak and thus feel at the present juncture of our affairs, when our own soil trembles beneath the tramp of embattled hosts. Such sentiments will do us honor under existing circumstances. Such sentiments are in keeping with the reputation which North Carolina soldiers bear for resolute courage, dashing gallantry, unconquerable determination, heroic endurance and sublime attachment to the cause. Let the people remember that they have this noble reputation to sustain. None worthy of the State will hesitate to give her his hearty and faithful service. If the enemy succeed, all our property and all our sacred rights will be wrested from us. Subjugation involves for us every evil it is possible to conceive of. We shall have to drink the cup of bitterest woe to the very dregs.

The Legislature reconvenes to-day, pursuant to adjournment. It will assemble at a period when misfortune and disaster has befallen the State at a most important point, and when should be called forth all the wisdom, energy and resolution that sterling patriotism and hearts alive to the stirring emergencies around us, can inspire. This is no time for the consideration of other objects than those involving the safety and honor of the State and her pepole. Let her representatives assemble with a full purpose to bend every energy to these ends—to contribute all of men and appliances she can command to repel the invader and preserve untarnished her loyalty to the cause and the faith she has pledged her sister States to stand by them and with them in the struggle she and they have engaged for independence and nationality. The people of Virginia and South Carolina, on the north and south, will look with intense interest for the action North Carolina will take, occupying as she does the intermediate space between the two States. And Georgia and Alabama, and the Stases farther South, will have a keen anxiety to know what North Carolina will do. Let her Legislature act worthy of her ancient fame and modern renown, and whatever betide, let her course be such as shall command the respect of the world—and what is more—her own self respect and honor.

We received no papers yesterday, either by the northern or southern mails, which will apologise for the paucity of the news in our paper to-day.

The Right Spirit.

It is refreshing to read the following patriotic sentiments in these times of reverse. The writer is not subject to conscription under the law, belonging as he does to a class that all concede is needed at home; and he is especially so. If all were actuated by this spirit, there could be no fear as to the result of this controversy with the north. The letter was written to a conscript officer. We give the following extract.

"With regard to going into the service, I feel about it as a matter of duty. It seems to me that now is the time, and from now on, for every man to do his part for the good of his cause. I am not depressed, but have an abiding confidence that we will accomplish our independence and freedom, provided we all do our duty really and faithfully. I am ready to do mine—not from any expectation of gain in any sense of the word—but really to do my *individual* part in the great work that is to be *done*; that is, to be accomplished; and if we do not all do our several parts, we are a *ruined* people. I am not disappointed at the continuance of the war. Where the end is, no man can say. It is in God's hands, and He will surely bring it to pass. But nevertheless we must work—*we, individually*, must work—must do our several parts—at the proper time, at the proper place, and in the proper manner. God grant that I may do mine."

City Election.

At an election for Mayor and City Commissioners, the following vote was given.—Those marked with a star are elected:

FOR MAYOR.

W. H. HARRISON, no opposition, 419.

COMMISSIONERS FOR EASTERN WARD.

*J. J. Overby,	117	Eldridge Smith,	40
*N. S. Harp,	113	Alfred Upchurch,	34
*H. Pool,	85	Williford Upchurch,	31
D. L. Royster,	42	Dr. W. H. McKee,	18
A. Kline,	42	G. B. Bagwell,	14

COMMISSIONERS FOR MIDDLE WARD.

*W. R. Richardson,	41	*H. Mahler,	22
*A. L. Longee,	40	S. W. Scott,	16

COMMISSIONERS FOR WESTERN WARD.

*C. M. Farriss,	110	W. H. H. Tucker,	73
*Parker Overby,	101	W. J. Hicks,	43
*Alex. Creech,	94	W. R. Andrews,	29

W. B. Hutchings, 27.

FOR CONSTABLE—DISTRICT No. 1.

*David Lewis, (no opposition) 211.

FOR CONSTABLE—DISTRICT No. 2.

*Wiley Sauls, (no opposition,) 135.

*Those marked with a star were elected.

We like the tone of the following, from the Memphis (Montgomery) *Appeal* of the 3d. The *Appeal* is, and has been, a staunch, loyal and able journal, and its views on any subject are worthy the attention of the reader;

The situation of affairs cannot be regarded as any worse than it was this time twelve months ago, and certainly not half so bad as was then feared and predicted by many it would be. The spirit of our people is yet unconquered and unconquerable, and the question with us now is simply one of fortitude, courage and endurance.

Because we cannot see the end clearly is no reason why we should think of failure or despondency. What may be the ultimate result of this great struggle can be known only to Him who presides over the destiny of nations, and who, we feel persuaded, will yet lead our people triumphantly through it, though our trials may be many and our sufferings great. The Southern people are too easily cast down by slight reverses and depressed by apparent obstacles to be encountered in the future. They too often see danger afar off, and instead of heroically and manfully providing against it, stand trembling in their shoes and are prone to cry peace when they ought to and must know that there is no peace but in humiliation, degradation and disgrace.

Let us then not repine at the prospect before us or because we have not accomplished all we hoped for in the past, but go energetically to work and prepare for a more effective campaign in the spring and summer. These are peculiarly the times when "no man can tell what a day may bring forth." Although at the bottom of the wheel of fortune to-day, we may be on the ascending round to-morrow, and the "winter of our discontent" may be turned into "glorious summer" at a moment when we least expect it. Pressed as we may be by our ruthless foe, it cannot be asserted with truth that our present condition or future prospects are not near so gloomy as were those of our revolutionary forefathers at the close of the first four years of their struggle for independence. Let us be nerved by their example and stimulated by contemplating the glorious, success which crowned their heroic fortitude and never dying zeal.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE POINT,
Ft. Fisher, Jan. 7th 1865.

Gov. Z. B. Vance, Raleigh N. C.:

DEAR GOVERNOR—I send by Mr. W. J. Palmer, the battle flag which floated over the "Mound" on the 24th and 25th December 1864 The following official report will associate a gallant North Carolina boy with the flag:

* * * * * *

The staff on the Mound being unprovided with halyards, the battle flag had not been raised when the garrison flag was shot away. The order was immediately given to raise the flag, when private Christopher C. Bland, Co. K. 36th N. C. Regiment volunteered and climbing the staff under a heavy fire fastened the flag. At once a terrific fire was poured on the Mound and one end of the flag requiring to be fastened, Bland repeated the heroic deed, and unscathed by the fearful ordeal fastens the flag firmly to the staff, where it now floats, although torn and rent by fragments of shell.

The Mound is the right flank work. After having the battle flag raised, I went to the left flank work of the fort, which commands the causeway into the fort on the river side, 2,581 yards from the Mound, and raised a battle flag on the parapet. I missed the flag at dawn Monday morning, and on enquiring, learnt that not long before dark on Sunday the staff was carried away by an enfilading shot which together with the wind carried the flag over the palisades and some distance from the work into the marsh, and within the enemy's skirmish line. Maj. Gen. Butler reports officially that one of his men brought away this flag from the parapet. I know that Admiral Porter deserves the credit of taking it from the parapet, and as he did so little with his noisy fleet I think he should not be robbed of the honor.

Your friend, WM. LAMB, Col.

Statement

Of Col. L. M. Lewis, Seventh Missouri Infantry, C. S. Army, for more than fourteen months a prisoner in the hands of the Federals.

I was captured at Helena, Arkansas, July 4th, 1863, and was taken thence to Alton, Illinois, and was confined in the penitentiary in that place, which had been condemned by the State government as unfit for the confinement of felons, on account of the fatality of disease prevailing within its damp and dingy walls. I forget at this time the date of my arrival at that infamous and disgusting place.

A wall from fifteen to sixteen feet high, encloses two acres, in which confined and cramped limits were located the *sinks, dead house* and *hospital*. Twenty-five hundred Confederate prisoners were crowded into this "black hole" at the time I was there. Small pox was raging with a fury amounting to a plague, and dozens of my poor fellow-sufferers died daily from the pestilence. Two small sinks were for the accommodation of that dense mass in the extreme warm weather prevailing during the months of July and August. We could scarcely live for the stench that arose from the sinks and small pox hospital, in connection with the sewers, that were never cleaned, and in which the filth from the washing and cooking and waste fragments of bread and meat were allowed to lie and decompose under broiling July and August suns. This sewer circumvented the hospital building, adding its nausea to the overtaxed emaciated patients that were withering under an amount of suffering incomprehensible to any but those who had seen the plague in its decimating work in London.

So terrible was the effluvia arising within these walls that, at times, it was scarcely possible for the well men to obtain the required quantity of oxygen to support life. I was told by one of the first gentlemen of our number, and who stood eminent as a physician in Missouri, that when a healthy plant from the outside was brought within the enclosure, it almost instantly withered. The hospital that contained the patients suffering from other diseases, than the above named, was situated near that of the small pox, and, very often, many men having the worst form of small pox, were allowed to remain for days in the same room, and this infected the others. It was with the utmost difficulty that a friend could get permission to visit the hospital to attend to the wants of his fellow, and thus poor men lay in their pain, with their beds begrimmed with dirt, stinking and rotten with corruption and devoured by disgusting vermin; and though requested, for the sake of humanity, by our own surgeons, to remove the sick to some place where they could be better provided for, or, at least, remove the small pox patients out of the hospital, it was throughout persistently refused.

Once poor, brave boy was dying, who had stood many a hardship in the army and breasted the charges of many a battle field for his country and home, and wished that some religious man might be admitted to his dying bed, and teach him how to find rest in God, ere his spirit took its flight, and bear some last dying message to those he loved at home. His request was most flatly and profanely denied by the brute in command in these words, as well as I can recollect: "*Let the d---d scoundrel and rebel die;* he deserves no better fate."

The water was brackish, and strongly impregnated with scrapings from the prison yard.

The privates were fed upon convict's rations; a cup of soup, a piece of dry bread and a miserable apology for coffee, with a small piece of meat. Many of our poor fellows were half starved, and it was, indeed, heartrending to hear them beg for the scraps that fell from the officers' table. I thought it required more fortitude to endure such confinement than to undergo again all past sufferings in the army twice told.

No religious services were allowed, except when whim or fancy prompted these medials. I preached once, at the request of many of the prisoners, after obtaining the consent of the provost marshal, and was afterwards informed that they become very much incensed, because I gave out to be sung the hymn commencing:

On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,
And cast a wishful eye," &c.

They supposing that I selected it because we stood upon the bank of the Mississippi, and could now and then see through the bars of our cells our own loved Missouri. Such is Yankee humanity, and religion at least, as I saw it in Alton penitentiary.

I have seen the men knocked down and cuffed about by those plumed officials, whilst a line of bayonets were drawn up around them, till my very blood boiled for vengeance, and many a breast swore to have it when opportunity presented itself.

We were there during that gloomy period when such disasters as the fall of Helena, Port Hudson, Vicksburg and Gettysburg befel our arms and made every inmate of that prison sad, but not doubtful, although surrounded by these Yankee menials, elated with pride, arrogant beyond expression, a body of the vilest soldiery that ever bore an arm. We were taunted, cursed and abused with all the most despicable epithets that could be uttered by polluted lips, and constantly assured that as soon as the rebel States were subjugated, we, with all the vile traitors in this war, should share a traitor's doom. If you hummed or whistled "Bonnie Blue Flag" or "Dixie," you were instantly fired upon, or, with a horrid oath, ordered to go to your quarters—So accustomed had the men become to singing these ditties in the camp, that every one almost was in constant terror lest inadvertently he should indulge in this pastime, and thus forfeit his life. Hired menials were constantly on our track, under the guise of being convicts, to spy out the words and actions of the prisoners. Soon we discovered that almost our thoughts were known outside, and we became suspicious of one another, unless we were well acquainted before. Thus men were often locked up in loathsome cells without knowing the cause of their confinement, and made to spend days and nights upon the hard, rock floor of the prison without a solitary thing to protect them from the damp.

You, who never have felt this fate, be temperate in your condemnation of the poor private, who, after he has been taxed to the utmost of his endurance, at last takes the oath, and seeks a retreat from his sufferings, in many cases, only to escape from prison, that he may find opportunity to wreak his vengeance on the authors of his misery, thus becoming a *desperado*.

I was informed by reliable gentlemen, that time and again, poison had been administered to the sick; whether through mistake or on purpose, they did not know. If by mistake, it was criminal beyond palliation; if on purpose it was simply hellish. I know *this* however, that so great was the dread on this subject, that many of our men would suffer on and *die* rather than consent to take their drugs.—My poor little orderly, one of the best boys I ever knew, the son of a widow, died of small pox, and so great were his apprehensions on this subject, that we could never prevail on him to take medicine.

The rats were absolutely so thick, that after night-fall, we could scarcely put our feet down without crushing them. They ran over the men, on thin blankets, squealed in their ears and annoyed them almost beyond endurance.

For a long time the dead-house was directly under one of the rooms in which the men slept and sat in the day. Then they would put a corpse in this house, that died of small pox, and it would remain there during the hot weather, for three or four days at a time; and so great would be the stench arising from the decomposed and gangrened body that it stifled the inmates of the room above—only a plank floor intervening—and drove them into the yard. And when removed out for sepulture, it would be so eaten by rats, and decomposed by decay as to be entirely beyond the power of recognition, and so disgusting that men would faint from handling it. It is known by many who were there, that even one miserable apology for a coffin was brought back into the prison no less than ten times to accommodate corpses, for it was secretly marked, and afterwards recognized. A few instances of native brutality will suffice to show the barbarity of the creatures who executed their ministers' commands:

One day as I was standing on the steps of my door in front of my room, a guard or relief was passing, (for guards were not only stationed around, but amongst us,) as the men were crowded up to the door of the dining room for their morsel of dry bread, tough beef and poor soup. As soon as they saw the relief approach they divided to allow them to pass, but it was not done quick enough for these fiends, and one of them drew back his gun and struck several men over the head, felling them to the ground, and cursing them in the most bitter manner, and saying, "That is the way I serve damned rebels this time; next time I will blow your damned brains out." This, too, to men whom I knew as men of wealth and influence at home, and sons of wealthy parents, nobler men than whom never lived. I pressed my beating heart, and prayed for ———, I dare not say what.

On another occasion, as a man was sitting in the yard, leaning against the wall, writing to his loved ones at home, some armed ruffians passed by; he looked, when one of them, with a blasphemous oath, ordered him not to look at him or he would put a bullet through him. The man, astounded and confused, still continued to look at the demon, when he deliberately executed his threat, and the poor fellow rolled over heavily, a corpse, weltering in his blood. They passed on, the man was buried, and no more was ever heard of it except amongst the prisoners, and the fellow who committed the deed was allowed to go unpunished, and I know not but that he was promoted for his gallant deed—for many of my fellow prisoners can testify that at Johnson's Island a private was promoted for ruthlessly murdering a Confederate officer who was doing nothing but passing from the sink to his block, and, because he did not halt at the order of the sentinel, was shot.

Another officer was sitting at the window of his room looking out upon the prison yard, and because he did not obey instantly the causeless command of an arrogant Yankee private to take in his head, was deliberately shot.

But why enumerate these revolting scenes, or register further the catalogue of dark and damnable crimes committed at Alton penitentiary? Already the hearts grows sick over the relation of such devilish deeds. They would be crimes in a Soloque or Mahomet Ali; but history will have to record the fact that the acme of cruelty and oppression has been reached in America, in the nineteenth century, in the monarchy of Abraham Lincoln the First.

Captain Melton, of Tennessee, who was a prisoner at Alton for more than two years, and who escaped successfully during my detention there, was the recipient of some of the most cruel tortures and punishments ever known—the dark ages with their torture rooms furnish scarcely a parallel—only because he would reply when, forcing themselves into the society of prisoners, they would use all manner of abuse both of our beloved government, rendered doubly dear to us by our imprisonment, and of our leaders. He was thrust, hand-cuffed and manacled, into a loathsome cell, and kept there for months, to break his spirit, they said; and during that period, though worn and emaciated and sick, they would not allow him the privilege of the yard. This they confined him in a little room that a man could stand in the middle of and, by stretching out his arms, could almost touch either side, and there he was compelled to remain, while the miserable bucket, which was used for the calls of nature, full of filth, stood for days, stifling him almost to suffocation. Nor was he removed till life was almost extinct, and after long protracted debility, he recovered slowly, and with difficulty.

Some four or five ladies were confined here as prisoners, and their room was adjacent to, and on the same floor with, the dead house; and, in addition to the stench from the dead house and other causes, they were constantly imposed upon by the Yankee officers trespassing upon their privacy. These ladies were of good families from the South.

The commandant of the prison was one Major Hendricks, U. S. A., who passed through the Mexican war without a *brevet*, and was considered unworthy of trust upon the battle-field by his master, Abe Lincoln, and placed, like others of his stamp, in commands removed from danger, and affording opportunity for tyranny. He was a dyspeptic, and, soured by his disease and for fears of outbreak by the prisoners, he did everything that a devilish disposition could invent to oppress and annoy them. He with his adjutant and other menials, embezzled more than half of the money sent to the prisoners by friends. Hundreds can testify to all the facts stated above.

I might add here that every device has been cheerfully entered into by the Yankee officials in the West to reduce the people to the vassalage of Lincoln. Time and again wives and daughters and sisters have been kept for months away from their homes, and at Lexington, Missouri, were compelled to wash the filthy clothes for their soldiers; yet undying hostility still burns in their breasts, and their avengers have sought restitution in the tragedies of Lawrence, and other places on Northern soil.

Just prior to the sacking of Lawrence, thirty ladies were confined in an old, rickety building at Kansas City, Missouri, and the house fell on its inmates, killing or maiming for life twenty-eight out of the thirty. Yet what a fearful yell arose over the acts of Quantrell.

At the time of my confinement at Alton, the 77th Ohio infantry guarded that prison. It will be remembered by many that this regiment was disgraced by public orders issued from General Buell's headquarters for cowardly and dastardly conduct on the battle-field of Shiloh. Running at the assault of our men, they plunged into the river and made good their escape, and one of this regiment avers that a Lieut. Moor who was Provost Marshal of this prison, swam six miles. Such men, soldiers of the Confederate army, are put as guards to prisoners, who, chagrined at their own want of courage to meet men in open, fair combat, take special delight in maltreating prisoners who are consigned to their charge.

Many of my fellow prisoners will remember that during the winter of 1863 '64, the Chicago *Times* was full of expositions of cruelty praticed on our men at Camp Douglas, four and five shot per day, and, as the editor stated, "for noting" By reference to the files of that paper, during the time above stated, one can find an exposition of conduct seldom equalled, never surpassed.

Perhaps it would not be amiss to state here, some of the acts of cruelty perpetrated in my own State. In July, 1862, General Hindman ordered Colonel Cockrell and myself, with seven hundred men, to penetrate the State of Missouri as far as possible, for the purpose of obtaining recruits and munitions of war, and to strike the Federals a blow whenever we could do so with prudence. In obedience to that order, we advanced to within thirty miles of the Missouri river, (starting from the Arkansas river, it will be seen, by looking upon the map, that this comprises a distance of over three hundred miles in a straight line.) On that trip we met *one man* after striking the Southern line of Missouri. I did not see a hog, cow, ox or mule and only now and then a house, though we travelled through what was once a thickly populated and wealthy country. Town after town we found in ashes, and the entire country a waste. Several officers of my regiment lived in this section; their fathers have been murdered in cold blood, and their female relatives outraged and insulted. One of these old men, so decrepid from age and disease that he could scarcely walk twenty steps, and entirely incompetent of doing harm to their party, was ruthlessly murdered by his own fireside.

A son of another officer of the Confederate army, a little boy about six years old, was thrown into the Missouri river and drowned.

Several young ladies of my neighborhood have had their clothes set fire to whilst in them, and one of them was saved from a horrible death only by the interference of a faithful negress, who threw her down upon the floor and extinguished the flames.

Robert Stuart, who was high in favor with the Lincoln government, made a speech to his men, telling them to go and burn the houses of the damned rebels and ravish their wives and daughters, and bring their husbands and fathers out of the brush.

A fellow by the name of "Moonlight," and bearing the title of Lieutenant Colonel in the United States army, took a young man, who lives at Osocola, Missouri, and because he would not tell him where he had concealed his gold, compelled him to dig his own grave and had him deliberately shot on its brink.

A lady, whose husband I know well, was compelled in 1862, to quit her house at midnight with her little children, in their night clothes, and when the snow was not less than six inches deep; and when she begged that she might be permitted to take some clothing for her little ones, to prevent them from freezing till she could get to a neighbor's house, was refused, and told that if any one took her into their houses they would burn it and murder them. After robbing her house of all they could take off, they set fire to it, and she was driven away by its light, with no one to care for her or little ones, her husband being in the army.

There was a flourishing and happy neighborhood in Jackson county, Mo., where the people were wealthy and ever so happy till the marauders came there. They burned every house, among them two churches—one a Methodist church, the other a Presbyterian—which had been built by the piety and liberality of these people. When these demons were passing, one said, "This is old God Almighty's property, he is a d—n secessionist, and against us; let's burn them," and suiting the occasion to the words so blasphemously uttered, there soon in flames and destroyed.

You, who read this will excuse me for repeating such blasphemous language, for I feel an apology is due; but I know no other way of conveying the facts and details in order that you may have a correct view of the character of those who hope one day to be our masters. May God grant every dear Southron, whether man, woman or child, a hospitable grave rather than such a fate—I do not wish to kindle vengeance in the hearts of my people, for "vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord;" but I desire that every man who stands with me in this contest for freedom may understand who he fights, and for what he contends. Though from a State long since overrun and humiliated, I still cherish the bright hope that independence will be ours, and regardless of results, I am wedded for life to our noble cause. My imprisonment has only strengthened these resolves in the breasts of myself and fellow-exiles. The wonder to me now is that we were ever contented to live under the same government with them. Beast Butler is but a type of his kith and kin. From some of their officers I received kind and gentlemanly treatment, whom I wish long to remember, though they be enemies; yet the far greater portion have not the least kindly feeling for a Southern man. They do not want us to submit if they can raise force enough to crush us; they thank no man in the South to endorse their cause if they can possibly do without him. They look to extermination as a seizure of Southern estates and appropriation of them to their hordes of speculators. A reunion with us as a people is the least thing hoped for or desired in Black Republican circles.

One more scene will close these papers.—Major Mitchell, my Commissary, was compelled to leave his wife and child in Missouri, with an old man, who took charge of his farm. Major Foster of the Federal army, sent a detachment of his ruffians to his house, and, in the presence of the terrified and screaming family, murdered him, and left his body to be interred by them as best they could. This man Foster was one night walking down one of the streets of Warrensburg, Johnson county Missouri; in passing the house of a Southern man, he saw him sitting with his wife beside the fire; he (Foster) drew a navy pistol, and, firing through the window, killed the man. So great were the tyrannies practiced by this brute, that even the Union men of that county demanded his removal, asserting that he was doing more to provoke opposition to the Federal Government than all the Secessionists combined.

In conclusion, I have only to say that I stand prepared to prove every statement contained in these pages by the very best authority. I am sorry I am compelled to record such acts against men, but it only proves that the teachings of Abolitionism, which is only another name for Infidelity, will produce the same results in all ages and amongst any people.

(Signed) L. M. LEWIS,
Colonel 7th Mo. Infantry.

ADVERSITY.—Affliction is the good man's shining scene; prosperity conceals his brightest rays; as night to stars, whose lustre gives to men.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 15.—Frank P. Blair left by flag of truce boat yesterday. Col. J. W. Singleton of Illinois, a prominent peace democrat, arrived on return trip and took lodgings at the Spotswood Hotel. It is understood that Blair had a private confidential interview with the President. He came in no official capacity and has had no official intercourse with any member of the government. The belief in well informed circles is, that this intercourse may lead to a conference between authorized agents or commissioners of the two governments. It is known the President will permit no obstacle of any form to stand in the way of sending or receiving commissioners.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 15.—No change has occurred in the military situation around this city during the past week. The enemy daily expend much ammunition in shelling our lines, but to little or no purpose. He never can accomplish the dismounting of a gun. The damages to works and bridges by the late rain have been repaired.

Grant's troops are being constantly drilled and perfected in discipline.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 15.—Northern papers of the 13th received.

On Thursday the Senate adopted a resolution to termin te the Canadian reciprocity treaty—yeas 31, nays 8. There is now no further doubt of the termination of the treaty.

A telegram from Cairo of the twelfth, says Forrest is reported concentrating a large force at Paris. The same dispatch gives some details of Grierson's raid. General Gholson is among the Confederates captured.

A telegram from Wheeling says the enemy under Rosser captured the town of Beverly and a large portion of the force defending it, on the eleventh.

McClellan will leave New York for his European tour early in February.

James Guthrie has been elected Senator from Kentucky, to succeed Powell.

Gold 220.

European News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 15.—European advices of the 31st received. The London Times, alluding to the present attitude of the United States to Canada says, in the present state of Northern feeling, there is much reason to apprehend some outrage which may render a rupture inevitable. The Americans neither appreciate the strength of England, nor understand the unanimity with which war would be prosecuted if forced upon a reluctant government and nation; and the first result of war would be the immediate and irrevocable establishment of Southern independence.

A NEW RAILROAD.—A very important link in the chain of Southern Railroads is now in process of construction, viz: from Augusta, Ga., to Columbia, S. C. It is an interior line, avoiding the necessity of running down from Augusta to Branchville and then up to Columbia, and saving 61 miles of distance, equal, indeed, considering necessary detention at Branchville, to nearly 100 miles. Like the Piedmont road, from Greensborough to Danville, it may become of vital importance to the Confederacy, should the enemy ever get possession of the lower Roads in South Carolina. About 560 hands are at work on the road, the whole is under contract, and about 25 miles graded. Two thousand hands it is said could complete the road in 6 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. MILLER can accommodate a few more members of the Legislature.
January 17th, 1865—dlt*

SERVANTS WANTED.

I want to hire either a Cook or a Nurse, for service in a small family. She will be well kept and will have a good home in every respect. Apply at once to WM. B. SMITH,
jan 17-dlt* "Field and Fireside" Office.

WANTED,

$10,000 in 4 per cent. Certificates. Also fifty Bales of Good Cotton. GEO. A. SMITH.
jan 17-dl0t* Halifax, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A Fine new Carriage, cheap. Apply to GEO. A. SMITH,
jan 17-dl0t* Halifax, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILL, in order, made by Talbert & Brother, in Richmond, Va., with two circular 50-inch Saws, and a Grist Mill. Can be seen at Milton, Wayne County, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Also, a Lot of damaged Saws.
A lot of Patent Belting, made by Camble & Co., New York.

One of Double Leather,	18	in.	wide,	80	ft. long.
One of Single	do	17	do	80	do
One of do	do	15	do	do	
One of do	do	10	do	do	
One of do	do	6	do	do	

One Lot of Wrought Iron.
One Lot of Cast Iron.
One Sewing Machine (new) made by Wheeler & Wilson, with extra Plate and Hemmer, and two dozen Needles. Apply to
THOMAS J. HOWARD,
High Point.
or BENJAMIN ELLIS,
jan 17-d12t* Concord, N. C.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16th, 1865.

THE following Circular of Instructions from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinsey Johns, Inspector Field Transportation, for the information of all concerned.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Captain and A. Q. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S.;
RICHMOND, Dec. 19, 1864.

PERSONS who may hire their slaves to Maj. J. G. Paxton and his assistants, for Government purposes at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government use; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or sent voluntarily for government use without contract.

(Signed) JAS. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 27th, 1864.

RESPECTFULLY returned. Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other officers of this Department.

(Signed) A. E. LAWTON,
jan 17-d12t Quartermaster General.